

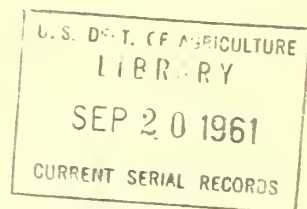
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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D.C. Room 5922.
Phone DUDley 8-2445.

Tobacco Production Up Slightly in Last Half of 1961. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FT 16-61. 10 pp.

The Deciduous Fruit Canning Industry of Spain. Foreign Agricultural Service.
FAS M-119. 21 pp.

The Market for Fats, Oils, and Oilmeal in Pakistan. Foreign Agricultural
Service. 54 pp.

Citrus Industry of Spain. Foreign Agricultural Service. 54 pp.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS
INCREASE IN JULY

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 28.1 million pounds in July--36.6 percent above the same month of 1960.

The value of shipments in July 1961 was 48.3 percent more than exports in July 1960.

Increases were noted this year for flue-cured, dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee, cigar wrapper, and cigar binder. Burley and Maryland exports were substantially below those in July a year ago.

In the first 7 months of 1961, exports were 9.6 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1960, with flue-cured up 12.9 percent from last year and Virginia fire-cured up 25.7 percent. Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee exports also were larger this year.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports by type, July and January-July 1960 and 1961, with percentage change
(Export weight)

Type	July		Percent change	January-July		Percent change
	1960	1961		1960	1961	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	15,234	24,670	+ 61.9	122,574	138,362	+ 12.9
Burley.....	2,024	819	- 59.5	16,959	14,895	- 12.2
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn..	412	479	+ 16.3	8,374	9,218	+ 10.1
Va. fire-cured 1/....	232	213	- 8.2	2,448	3,078	+ 25.7
Maryland.....	1,481	428	- 71.1	5,349	4,900	- 8.4
Green River.....	72	47	- 34.7	748	413	- 44.8
Cne Sucker.....	5	5	--	207	350	+ 69.1
Black Fat, etc.....	425	440	+ 3.5	2,752	2,707	- 1.6
Cigar wrapper.....	200	743	+271.5	2,113	2,437	+ 15.3
Cigar binder.....	38	77	+102.6	788	1,627	+106.5
Cigar filler.....	101	12	- 88.1	469	57	- 87.8
Other.....	336	154	- 54.2	1,428	1,918	+ 34.3
Total.....	20,560	28,087	+ 36.6	164,209	179,962	+ 9.6
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Declared value.....	14.7	21.8	+ 48.3	120.7	133.8	+ 10.9

1/ Includes sun-cured.

Bureau of the Census.

U. S. exports of tobacco products in July 1961 were valued at \$9.5 million--up 23.4 percent from July 1960. Shipments of cigarettes were up 17.9 percent; cigars and cheroots, 9.6 percent; chewing tobacco and snuff, 127.8 percent; and smoking tobacco in bulk, 137.7 percent. For the first 7 months of calendar 1961, total export value of all tobacco products was \$62.6 million, compared with \$53.9 million in January-July 1960.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, July and
January-July 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

Products and value	July		Percent change	January-July		Percent change
	1960	1961		1960	1961	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	1,523	1,669	+ 9.6	12,855	9,974	-22.4
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,622	1,913	+ 17.9	11,179	12,846	+14.9
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	36	82	+127.8	447	488	+ 9.2
Smoking tobacco in pkgs (1,000 pounds).....	100	84	- 16.0	516	466	- 9.7
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds)	432	1,027	+137.7	4,275	5,252	+22.9
Total declared value (million dollars)	7.7	9.5	+ 23.4	53.9	62.6	+16.1
Bureau of the Census.						

NEW CIGARETTE FACTORY
RISES IN SIERRA LEONE

The cornerstone for a new cigarette factory was laid near Freetown, Sierra Leone, on July 29.

The plant will be owned and operated by the Aureol Tobacco Company, which began operations in a smaller plant last year. The new factory brings the company's total investment in the Freetown area to more than \$1 million.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SHIPS MORE TOBACCO

Exports of leaf tobacco from the Dominican Republic totaled 33.5 million pounds in 1960--up 24 percent from 1959.

Western European countries provided the largest outlets for Dominican tobacco last year. Major purchasers included Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, and West Germany. The United States purchased 1.3 million pounds in 1960. Puerto Rico took another 2.8 million.

Average export prices in 1960 to principal destinations were as follows: Spain, 18.5 cents; the Netherlands, 22.4 cents; Belgium, 22.5 cents; and West Germany, 19.6 cents.

TOBACCO LEAF: Dominican Republic, exports by country of destination, 1958-60

Destination	1958	1959	1960
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Spain.....	5,048	7,066	9,157
Netherlands.....	4,469	4,616	6,476
Belgium.....	4,062	3,325	4,219
Germany, West.....	3,918	2,590	3,138
Puerto Rico.....	1	19	2,790
Algeria.....	4,005	4,469	2,727
Gibraltar.....	1,779	2,284	2,099
United States.....	100	894	1,310
Others.....	1,982	1,717	1,580
Total.....	25,364	26,980	33,496

PERUVIAN FISH MEAL EXPORTS
CONTINUE UPWARD

Peru's 1961 fish meal exports through May totaled 342,000 short tons, according to the Sociedad Nacional de Pasqueria, an organization of Peruvian fish meal producers.

Shipments to 5 countries comprised more than 80 percent of fish meal exports. These countries, in the order of their importance, were: the Netherlands, West Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

Shipments in the first 5 months of 1961 were within the export quota of 375,000 tons for the first half of the year, but industry feels that sales through July for delivery in 1961 have already exceeded the yearly quota of 660,000 tons.

Through July, Peruvian fish meal--minimum content 65-percent protein, c.i.f. European ports--averaged \$109 per ton, compared with \$95 per ton in the same period a year earlier. Industry, however, believes that the European market is beginning to resist the higher prices. Peru's current stocks for future delivery are large.

The Sociedad Nacional de Pesqueria was organized this year to assure orderly marketing of the rapidly expanding outturn of meal. No efforts to control production have been made by the government or industry to prevent a recurrence of last year's price slump. Several new fish meal plants are being built, and new fishing ships continue to be launched at the rate of one per week.

The industry has enjoyed a dramatic growth in the last 5 years. From an outturn of only 40,000 tons in 1956, production grew to about 575,000 tons in 1960. Some elements of the industry believe that production in 1961 will approach 880,000 tons.

U.S. AND CANADA IMPORT MEXICAN STRAWBERRIES

U.S. imports of Mexican frozen strawberries from August 16 through 31 are reported unofficially at 315,000 pounds.

Imports from January through June were 26.8 million pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Unofficial estimates of imports during July and August were 1.7 million pounds, bringing the total through August to 28.5 million pounds.

Canadian imports of Mexican strawberries from January through August were 3.7 million pounds, according to unofficial estimates.

SWITZERLAND LEAVES BREADGRAIN SUPPORT PRICES UNCHANGED

Swiss farmers will receive the same prices for their 1961 breadgrain crop that they have been paid during the past several years.

The prices, which are fixed by the Federal Council, are given below.

BREADGRAINS: Switzerland, 1961-62 producer support prices

Grain	:	Support price	
	:		
	:	Swiss francs per	U.S. dollars
	:	<u>100 kilograms</u>	<u>per bushel</u>
Wheat:	:		
Class I	:	69.00	4.35
do II	:	68.00	4.29
do III	:	66.50	4.19
do IV	:	63.50	4.00
do V	:	60.00	3.78
Meslin:	:		
Class I	:	61.75	3.76
do II	:	58.50	3.56
	:		
Rye	:	57.00	3.36
	:		
Spelt	:	62.00	2.61

The classes of wheat and meslin shown in the above table represent differences in quality, that is, in content of dirt, chaff, other grains, and similar foreign materials.

Farmers in mountainous regions will be paid the supplements shown in the table below.

BREADGRAINS: Switzerland, producer support price supplements

Altitude	:	Wheat	:	Rye	:	Spelt
Feet	:	Francs per 100 kg.	Dollars per bushel	:	Francs per 100 kg.	Dollars per bushel
2625 - 2954	:	3.00	.19	:	3.00	.18
2955 - 3280	:	5.00	.32	:	5.00	.29
3281 and higher:	:	7.00	.44	:	7.00	.41
	:			:		

The Swiss Government, through the Wheat Board, is the sole purchaser of domestic wheat and rye. It sells the grains to Swiss flour millers at a loss, that is, at approximately the respective averages of the world c.i.f. prices during the preceding 12 months.

The loss is offset by revenue that the government derives from duties and price supplements levied on private importers of these grains. The importers must be members of the Swiss Cooperative for Grains and Fodders.

GRAIN SUPPORT PRICES
SET BY SWEDEN

Sweden's redemption prices for domestic wheat and rye--the prices at which the government will purchase these grains from producers, effective April 1--have been fixed at 45 and 42 kroner per 100 kilograms (\$2.36 and \$2.06 per bushel, respectively).

The Swedish Government buys no wheat or rye from farmers during the marketing season prior to April 1. On and after that date, it will purchase at the redemption prices any quantities of the current seasons wheat and rye crop that farmers offer for sale.

The new redemption prices are 2 kroners per kilogram (10.5 cents per bushel for wheat and 9.8 cents per bushel for rye) lower than those of 1960-61. One of the reasons for the reduction is a shortage of government funds for subsidization of wheat and rye exports. Prior to April 1, however, regular market prices of these grains in Sweden are to some extent influenced by the redemption prices.

For the 1961-62 marketing season, the government has also fixed 33 kroners per 100 kilograms as support prices for barley and oats (\$1.39 and \$.92 per bushel respectively). The government will purchase domestic barley and oats that farmers offer at this price. The farmers, however, may sell these grains to private Swedish buyers at this or other prices.

Up to this year, Sweden had a system of keeping the domestic producer prices of barley and oats within a range fixed for each grain. These prices were regulated by variable taxes levied on imports of these and other feed grains and on imports of certain other feeds.

These taxes are still being levied, and similar taxes are imposed on wheat and rye imports. The revenue yielded by these levies and by certain other taxes, including those on wheat and rye milling and on hog slaughtering, is used by the government among other purposes, to subsidize wheat and feed grain exports (at prices below the support levels).

CANADA INCREASES INITIAL PRODUCER PRICES FOR DURUM WHEAT

Initial producer prices for all grades of 1961-62 Canadian durum wheat will be 35 Canadian cents per bushel above the respective 1960-61 levels, according to the Canadian Wheat Board.

Initial prices are also government-guaranteed minimum prices.

The 1961-62 prices for the principal grades, basis in store at Fort William/Port Arthur, are given below. The price increase, which is due to the present shortage of amber durum wheat in Canada, is expected to encourage prompt marketing of available domestic supplies by producers.

DURUM WHEATS: Canada, initial producer prices, 1961-62

Grades	Prices	
	Canadian dollars per bushel	U.S. dollars per bushel
No. 1 western amber	1.75	1.70
No. 2 western amber	1.71	1.66
No. 3 western amber	1.67	1.62
Extra No. 4 western amber	1.64	1.59
No. 4 western amber	1.60	1.55
No. 5 western amber	1.43	1.39
No. 6 western amber	1.37	1.33

The Canadian Government previously announced that the 1961-62 basic initial producer prices of hard spring wheat and of barley and oats would be the same as those of 1960-61. These are quoted on the basis in store at Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver for wheat and Fort William/Port Arthur for oats and barley.

The prices in Canadian dollars per bushel, with the equivalent U.S. dollars per bushel in parentheses, are as follows: Manitoba northern No. 1

wheat, \$1.40 (\$1.36) per bushel; Canadian western No. 2 oats, \$0.60 (\$0.58); and Canadian western six-row No. 3 barley, \$0.96 (\$0.93). The 1961-62 producer price for winter wheat will also be the same as last year, namely, \$1.39 (\$1.35) per bushel.

Canadian grain growers in the prairie region (all of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and portions of British Columbia and northwestern Ontario) are required to sell their commercially available supplies of wheat, oats, and barley to the Canadian Wheat Board, subject to delivery quotas. These grains are bought, handled, stored, shipped, and sold for the board by private traders, operating as its agents. The board itself, however, sometimes sells grains directly to foreign governments or agencies thereof.

If the net per bushel returns realized by the board in purchasing and marketing a year's crop of wheat, barley, and oats should exceed the respective initial producer prices, the farmers will receive supplementary payments. If they should fall short of these prices, the government will reimburse the board to the extent of the loss. The latter has not happened in recent years.

YUGOSLAVS EXPECT LARGE PRUNE CROP

A large dried prune pack--38,000 short tons--is expected this year in Yugoslavia. This quantity is in sharp contrast to the very short 1960 pack of 3,100 tons. It is also well above the 5-year average (1954-58) of 15,900 tons. Although the Yugoslav Government has reported the 1959 crop at 59,400 tons, the Foreign Agricultural Service estimates that crop at 45,000 tons, based on information now available on exports and stocks. The October 1 carryover is expected to be small, possibly only 2,200 tons.

PRUNES, DRIED: Yugoslavia supply and distribution, annual 1959, 1960, and forecast 1961

Item	Year beginning October 1		
	1959	Preliminary 1960	Forecast 1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, October 1..	2,000	17,300	2,200
Production.....	45,000	3,100	38,000
Total supply.....	47,000	20,400	40,200
Exports.....	25,700	14,200	
Domestic disappearance.....	4,000	4,000	
Ending stocks, September 30..	17,300	2,200	
Total distribution.....	47,000	20,400	

The 1961 Yugoslav prune and plum crop, fresh basis, has been estimated at 770,000 tons, compared with 230,000 in 1960.

An additional 135 modern prune-drying installations are to be completed this year, which would bring the total number of modern driers to about 380. If all of these plants were in full operation this season, they would have an output of about 25,000 tons. However, all are not expected to be fully completed in time for this year's harvest. Also enough trained help is probably not available to keep all of the modern driers operating at capacity. Possibly 16,000 tons may therefore be produced this season in the new driers.

The State Secretariat for Commercial Trade is reportedly introducing more rigorous quality-inspection measures this year in an attempt to improve export quality. These measures will probably further discourage producers from drying prunes in the primitive farm driers.

According to official Yugoslav statistics, there were 55.9 million bearing prune and plum trees in Yugoslavia in 1960 - a decrease of 2.5 million trees that took place mainly in Serbia and Bosnia, dried prune production centers. Many old trees reportedly died out in 1960 from a combination of exhaustion caused by the extremely heavy 1959 crop and serious attacks of *Peronospora*, which defoliated many trees in August 1960.

The Yugoslav Government, however, is giving top priority to the planting of commercial prune orchards on State and Cooperative farms. The government is concentrating on planting varieties best suited to drying. Figures are not available on the acreage actually planted in such new orchards during the past few years.

U.S. EXPORTS OF TALLOW AND GREASES AT HIGHEST LEVEL IN 5 YEARS

U.S. exports of inedible tallow and greases in July, at 205 million pounds, were the highest for any month since at least 1956.

Shipments in the first 7 months of 1961 were 1,071 million pounds--about 5 million higher than during the same period of 1960. Exports in 1960 reached the record volume of 1,725 million pounds.

Japan was the largest U.S. market for inedible tallow from January through July, taking 207 million pounds. The U.S.S.R. was the second largest U.S. market this year, taking 189 million pounds during January-July. Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany are the other major tallow markets, taking 114 million pounds, 66 million, and 62 million, respectively, during the first 7 months of 1961.

INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: U.S. exports, calendar years 1957-60, with comparison for January-July 1960-61

Year	Inedible	Edible <u>2/</u>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
1956	1,499,411	41,117	1,540,528
1957	1,391,776	13,953	1,405,729
1958	1,119,753	13,310	1,133,063
1959	1,464,274	24,071	1,488,345
1960	1,704,964	19,759	1,724,723
January-July:			
1960	1,053,351	12,993	1,066,344
1961	1,063,874	7,144	1,071,018

1/ Includes tallow, animal greases and animal fats, animal oils, nes., oleic acid or red oil, and stearic acid. 2/ Includes tallow, oleo oil, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fats, excluding lard.

COSTA RICA ALTERS EXCHANGE RATE

Costa Rica changed the par value of the Costa Rican colon from 5.615 colones to 6.625 colones per U.S. dollar, effective September 1. The new import and export rates are 6.65 and 6.62 colones per dollar, respectively. These rates apply to all transactions except coffee exports and student expenses abroad. This change is an interim move directed toward the establishment of a unified exchange rate around the present controlled free market rate of 6.63 colones per dollar.

In the past, Costa Rica has maintained official rates of 5.60 (export) and 5.67 (essential imports) colones per dollar. The import rate in the free market, 6.65 colones per dollar, covered all other imports. Some exports received additional rates of 6.27 and 6.62 colones per dollar, which resulted from a mixing of the official export rate and the free market rate.

Until February 28, 1962, exchange for student expenses abroad will be converted at the former official import rate of 5.67 colones per dollar. Proceeds from coffee exports will continue to be converted at the former official rate of 5.60 colones per dollar until November 1, 1961.

ST. KITTS LIBERALIZES FLOUR IMPORTS

Licenses for future imports of U.S. flour into St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla will be granted freely in the same manner as licenses for imports from any other country, according to information received by the U.S. Mission in Trinidad.

AUSTRALIA AND WEST GERMANY EXTEND BILATERAL GRAIN AGREEMENT

For the second time, Australia and West Germany have extended a grain agreement originally signed in October 1959.

Under the new extension, West Germany will import from Australia 50,000 metric tons of filler wheat, 25,000 tons of quality wheat, and 100,000 tons of feed and industrial grains in the last 6 months of 1961.

These quantities represent only one-half of the amounts of the same grains specified in the first extension, which was in effect from July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961. The first extension specified the same quantities as the original pact, which was in effect from July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960, for all grains except feed and industrial grains, which were reduced to 200,000 from 250,000.

U.S. EXPORTS OF MOST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS HIGHER IN JULY

U.S. shipments of lard, inedible tallow, red meats, variety meats, sausage casings, mohair, cattle hides, and calf and kip skins in July were larger than in the same month of 1960.

Exports of lard in July reached their highest level for any month this year and were 14 percent higher than in July 1960. Increasing hog slaughter in the United States will augment the supply of lard for export at more competitive prices. Therefore, prospects are good for greater lard exports in the second half of 1961.

Shipments of inedible tallow and greases in July were 205 million pounds--38 percent above the same month of 1960. The U.S.S.R. was again the largest U.S. market, taking 58 million pounds.

Red meat exports in July were considerably larger than in July 1960. Beef and veal shipments were 7 percent higher, while pork and lamb and mutton were more than double the amounts shipped in July 1960.

All types of sausage casings as well as mohair showed sizable increases in July over amounts shipped the previous July.

Shipments of cattle hides were 20 percent larger in July than in the same month of 1960. Calf and kip skin shipments increased 40 and 39 percent, respectively. Exports of sheep and lamb skins were 30 percent below the 200,000 pieces shipped in July 1960.

Major export declines were recorded in all types of processed meat products. Shipments of sausage were about 50 percent below those in July 1960. Exports of canned baby food containing meat dropped 58 percent, and exports of other canned meats were 12 percent lower in July than in the same month of 1960.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, July 1960 and 1961
and January-July 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	July			January-July		
	1960	1961	Percent	1960	1961	Percent
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>change</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>change</u>
Lard	42,940	48,984	+14	386,209	262,303	-32
Inedible tallow and greases ^{1/}	148,907	205,342	+38	1,053,351	1,063,874	+1
Edible tallow and greases ^{2/}	1,905	1,019	-47	12,993	7,144	-45
Meat:						
Beef and veal	1,770	1,895	+7	15,466	17,655	+14
Pork	3,006	6,000	+100	37,808	39,758	+5
Lamb and mutton	85	179	+111	782	1,088	+39
Sausage:						
Except canned	200	105	-48	1,493	1,609	+8
Canned	70	35	-50	642	686	+7
Baby food, canned	228	96	-58	1,416	750	-47
Other canned meats	126	111	-12	1,058	637	-40
Total red meat	5,485	8,421	+54	58,665	62,183	+6
Variety meats	8,174	10,752	+32	64,166	69,681	+9
Sausage casings:						
Hog	889	929	+4	5,119	6,121	+19
Other natural	503	596	+18	3,265	3,105	-5
Mohair	248	290	+17	8,203	8,712	+6
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>		<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	
Hides and skins:						
Cattle	556	669	+20	3,529	4,481	+27
Calf	105	147	+40	933	1,388	+49
Kip	33	46	+39	213	312	+46
Sheep and lamb	200	139	-30	1,108	1,442	+30

^{1/} Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. ^{2/} Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO APPROVES POULTRY LOAN

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has agreed to loan over \$405,000 to the Territory's Poultry Producers' Cooperative for the establishment of a poultry processing plant.

The plant will help in processing the excess supply of a rapidly developing industry to meet peak seasonal demand at Christmas and Easter.

Trinidad imports about one-third of its consumption of fresh and frozen poultry. Most of this supply comes from the United States, which furnished \$1.2 million worth in 1960.

INDONESIA REDUCES
COPRA EXPORTS

Indonesia's registered exports of copra in the first 3 months of 1961 were one-third below the volume in the corresponding period of last year, but shipments of copra cake and meal were considerably higher.

Registered exports of copra in 1960, totaling 163,805 long tons, increased one-fourth from the volume reported in 1959. Just over half the tonnage in 1960 went to Europe and the United States, the balance to Singapore and Penang. Shipments to the United Kingdom were more than 3 times those of the previous year. No shipments were reported to other countries in Europe except West Germany. Exports to the United States were more than double 1959 shipments.

Indonesia's exports of copra cake in 1960 were down 7 percent from 1959. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased nearly 10 percent while those to West Germany, the second largest market in 1959, were down one-third.

Copra in April 1961 was declared an essential commodity. Consequently, it was placed under the supervision of the Indonesian Government, which can control the marketing, distribution, and prices thereof. When domestic coconut mills cannot obtain sufficient copra for crushing to supply the local demand for coconut oil to be used in cooking oil, margarine, and soap, the government places a temporary ban on the export of copra from certain areas of the country. In addition, the export of coconut oil is banned.

Indonesian production of copra in 1961 is expected to exceed the officially estimated outturn of 1,100,000 tons in 1960, which was substantially above the 985,000 in 1959. In some areas, production of coconuts has been declining, with about half the coconut trees more than 50 years old and past peak production. Coconut production has been reduced in some areas by damage from insects and diseases and by tapping of the palm trees for coconut sugar. Despite declining yields, copra production is expected to increase in 1961 because of (a) improved security in the main copra-producing areas and (b) greater domestic demand, reflecting a growth in population, a higher per capita earning capacity, and an increasing longevity of the people.

COPRA AND COPRA CAKE: Indonesia, exports by country of destination, annual
1959 and 1960 and January-March 1960 and 1961

Continent and country of destination	1959 1/	1960 1/	January-March	
			1960 1/	1961 1/
COPRA 2/	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:				
United States.....	11,318	27,677	7,680	4,232
Central America.....	1,598	---	---	---
Total.....	12,916	27,677	7,680	4,232
Europe:				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5,923	---	---	---
Denmark.....	583	---	---	---
France.....	1,031	---	---	---
Germany, West.....	14,332	6,459	2,965	2,000
Italy.....	3,346	---	---	---
Norway.....	984	---	---	---
Sweden.....	12,235	---	---	1,000
United Kingdom.....	14,019	49,365	21,291	7,905
Total.....	52,453	55,824	24,256	10,905
Asia:				
China, Mainland.....	2,000	---	---	---
Japan.....	2,559	---	---	---
Penang.....	20,092	31,575	4,765	4,564
Singapore.....	39,136	48,729	7,727	11,338
Total.....	63,787	80,304	12,492	15,902
Grand total.....	129,156	163,805	44,428	31,039
COPRA CAKE 3/				
North America:				
United States.....	148	---	---	---
Europe:				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5,764	7,498	97	3,319
Denmark.....	1,860	2,522	48	1,437
Germany, West.....	46,202	30,882	5,708	11,838
Italy.....	297	201	---	98
Norway.....	---	937	---	1,771
Sweden.....	920	590	---	493
Switzerland.....	97	---	---	---
United Kingdom.....	59,317	64,449	13,583	16,032
Czechoslovakia.....	---	49	---	---
Poland.....	969	---	---	---
Total.....	115,426	107,128	19,436	34,988
Asia:				
Penang.....	49	338	225	---
Singapore.....	83	235	71	---
Total.....	132	573	296	---
Grand total.....	115,706	107,701	19,732	34,988

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Net weight. 3/ Gross weight.

Compiled from official sources.

Registered exports of copra for April and May 1961 are preliminarily reported as follows:

April: Singapore, 6,467 long tons (net weight); Penang, 4,592 tons; the United States, 11,776 tons; Japan, 1,000 tons; Mainland China, 2,000 tons; total, 25,835 tons.

May: Singapore, 8,762 tons; Penang, 497 tons; the United States, 10,137 tons; Japan, 984 tons; total, 20,380 tons.

ARGENTINE DRIED PRUNE PACK UP

The 1961 Argentine dried prune pack is estimated at 9,000 short tons - substantially larger than the 6,600-ton pack now estimated for 1960 and the average pack of 6,100 tons produced from 1954 through 1958.

Exports from March 1960 through February 1961 are estimated at 4,500 tons. For the 1961-62 marketing season, they have been forecast at 5,500 tons.

Quality of the 1961 pack is reportedly very good, with sugar content and specific gravity high and sizes exceptionally large. Most of the crop is said to have graded out 50/60 and 60/70.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS UP 19 PERCENT

Canadian wheat and flour exports from July 1960 through May 1961 totaled 305 million bushels--19 percent more than in the first 11 months of 1959-60.

Wheat exports during July-May 1960-61 were 270.6 million bushels, compared with 220.9 million the previous season. Larger shipments went to France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, but the overall increase was mostly due to 35 million bushels exported to Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R., and Mainland China, compared with none the year before.

Flour exports during the first 11 months of 1960-61 were 34 million bushels, slightly below those in the same period a year earlier. About 35 percent (12 million bushels) went to the United Kingdom. This amount was somewhat smaller than shipments to the United Kingdom the previous season. Flour exports were also down to the Philippines in 1960-61, but up to Norway, Japan, and Lebanon.

Preliminary estimates for wheat and flour exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, remain near the earlier estimate of 340 to 342 million bushels, or about 22 percent more than in 1959-60.

Total wheat and flour exports for the 1960-61 Canadian marketing year (August-July) are estimated at 355 million bushels, compared with 272 million a year earlier.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-May 1959-60 and
July-May 1960-61

Country of destination	July-May 1959-60			July-May 1960-61		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	1,903	1,430	3,333	2,458	1,233	3,691
Central America	113	1,727	1,840	53	1,643	1,696
Federation of West Indies	1	4,436	4,437	2/	3,910	3,910
Cuba	1	141	142	6	906	912
Ecuador	972	--	972	1,583	2/	1,583
Peru	2,722	6	2,728	1,816	5	1,821
Venezuela	3,365	4	3,369	3,172	29	3,201
Others	1,003	1,134	2,137	924	1,475	2,399
Total	10,080	8,878	18,958	10,012	9,201	19,213
Europe:						
Austria	3,519	--	3,519	946	--	946
Belgium-Luxembourg	10,486	134	10,620	11,023	175	11,198
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	11,916	--	11,916
France	4,434	--	4,434	8,847	--	8,847
Germany, West	22,703	1	22,704	28,017	--	28,017
Ireland	1,206	--	1,206	3,277	--	3,277
Italy	2,142	--	2,142	14,610	1	14,611
Malta	1,225	--	1,225	1,199	--	1,199
Netherlands	6,707	3	6,710	6,306	5	6,311
Norway	3,081	--	3,081	3,451	1,012	4,463
Poland	4,872	--	4,872	--	--	--
Switzerland	7,534	--	7,534	5,557	--	5,557
United Kingdom	73,154	12,978	86,132	69,612	11,946	81,558
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	5,618	--	5,618
Others	1,106	104	1,210	924	157	1,081
Total	142,169	13,220	155,389	171,303	13,296	184,599
Asia:						
Ceylon	--	1,413	1,413	--	567	567
China (Mainland)	--	--	--	17,607	--	17,607
Hong Kong	185	648	833	394	707	1,101
India	5,940	18	5,958	3,955	--	3,955
Iraq	2,033	--	2,033	--	--	--
Israel	1,030	--	1,030	2,106	68	2,174
Japan	39,631	1,062	40,693	51,102	1,499	52,601
Lebanon	387	40	427	--	1,322	1,322
Pakistan	3,139	--	3,139	2,099	2/	2,099
Philippines	1,393	4,290	5,683	766	2,740	3,506
Others	778	1,559	2,337	535	1,412	1,947
Total	54,516	9,030	63,546	78,564	8,315	86,879
Africa:						
Algeria	2,255	--	2,255	--	--	--
Ghana	--	1,553	1,553	--	1,761	1,761
Republic of South Africa	5,933	--	5,933	1,065	--	1,065
Others	265	1,552	1,817	498	1,572	2,070
Total	8,453	3,105	11,558	1,563	3,333	4,896
Oceania	--	21	21	313	39	352
Unspecified 3/	5,715	--	5,715	8,876	--	8,876
World total	220,933	34,254	255,187	270,631	34,184	304,815

1/ In grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes seed wheat (July-May 1959-60, and July-April 1960-61).

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

IMPORTED SUGAR THREATENS ARGENTINE DOMESTIC PRICE

A group of Argentine industrial users of refined sugar have arranged a trial purchase of slightly more than 6,000 short tons from France.

The price at the buyers' warehouses, after adding 150-percent surcharge, 22-percent customs duty, and 4-percent miscellaneous charges, is estimated at about 16.5 Argentine pesos per kilogram, compared with the current domestic wholesale price of approximately 20 pesos per kilogram.

Argentine sugar mill operators have asked the government to stop further imports and to apply to the imported sugar the same tax of 2.5 pesos per kilogram paid by domestic mills. The Argentine press is calling for a re-examination of the policy of subsidizing exports of sugar, which has a relatively high cost of production.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS DROP 26 PERCENT

U.S. feed grain exports in July were 595,000 metric tons--down 26 percent from the 803,000 shipped in July a year ago.

Feed grain exports were down to all major destinations. Relatively small increases were made in shipments to Canada and other Western Hemisphere countries, Norway, Israel, and some countries in Africa. Larger shipments for relief and charity were important in other areas. Exports of all feed grains were off substantially except shipments of corn, which increased slightly. Larger barley crops in Northern Europe and substantial supplies on hand were factors in the decline.

Corn shipments of 435,000 tons were up 8 percent over the 403,000 shipped last July. Larger shipments to the Netherlands, Canada, and Israel accounted for the increase.

Oats shipments were 21,000 tons--down 28 percent from the 29,000 shipped in July a year ago. A sharp drop occurred in shipments to the Netherlands, the most important outlet for U.S. oats. A factor in the smaller export of oats was the relatively short supply in the United States, which resulted in higher domestic prices and made the commodity less competitive in world markets.

Barley shipments were down 41 percent from the 124,000 tons shipped last July. Decreased shipments to West Germany and the Netherlands largely accounted for the drop. As with oats, the U.S. supply and price situations were important factors in the lower exports.

Grain sorghum shipments of 66,000 tons were down 73 percent from the 246,000 shipped a year ago. Smaller shipments were made to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Belgium.

FEED GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July 1960 and July 1961

Destination	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July 1960:					
Canada	55,689	--	--	660	56,349
Other Western Hemisphere	9,773	221	1,533	1,308	12,835
Austria	53,238	--	4,344	--	57,582
Belgium-Luxembourg	24,591	--	3,282	54,853	82,726
Denmark	1,207	--	5,182	9,848	16,237
France	--	--	--	--	--
West Germany	24,492	3,235	34,231	26,462	88,420
Greece	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	5,334	--	1,524	--	6,858
Italy	168	--	--	--	168
Netherlands	50,629	25,039	26,027	81,975	183,670
Norway	--	--	--	1,600	1,600
Poland	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	--	16,936	--	16,936
Sweden	13	--	679	5,817	6,509
Switzerland	--	406	2,083	1,056	3,545
United Kingdom	69,453	--	508	61,526	131,487
Other Europe	7	--	298	--	305
India	21,662	--	--	--	21,662
Israel	9,553	--	--	934	10,487
Japan	35,874	--	--	--	35,874
Other Asia and Oceania	97	--	15,752	--	15,849
Egypt	22,402	--	--	--	22,402
Other Africa	19,205	--	12,100	--	31,305
Total	403,387	28,901	124,479	246,039	802,806
July 1961:					
Canada	82,074	--	26	179	82,279
Other Western Hemisphere	39,638	271	500	13,314	53,723
Austria	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,926	--	--	19,609	28,535
Denmark	7,617	--	2,134	4,115	13,866
France	62	--	--	--	62
West Germany	13,105	8,862	255	152	22,374
Greece	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	639	--	--	--	639
Italy	30	--	--	--	30
Netherlands	118,311	10,202	6,656	1,214	136,383
Norway	4,801	--	--	--	4,801
Poland	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	--	13,916	--	13,916
Sweden	717	--	--	--	717
Switzerland	--	1,524	--	--	1,524
United Kingdom	60,494	--	457	--	60,951
Other Europe	12	--	86	--	98
India	11,968	--	--	--	11,968
Israel	33,580	--	--	11,278	44,858
Japan	15,370	--	--	12,756	28,126
Other Asia and Oceania	678	--	10,222	--	10,900
Egypt	16,866	--	--	--	16,866
Other Africa	19,889	--	39,671	3,000	62,560
Total	434,777	20,859	73,923	65,617	595,176

1/ Includes seed except sweet corn and exports for relief or charity.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

CATTLE STERILIZATION PLAN MAY BE ADOPTED IN INDIA

In India, a University professor of gynecology and pathology is promoting a nationwide sterilization plan for cows.

The educator contends that the speying of low-producing cows, in addition to reducing the burdensome cattle numbers, would make them suitable for use as draft animals. Currently, these animals are of little economic value except for the small quantity of milk they produce.

According to the professor, speyed cows in a recent experimental project gradually became more masculine and performed equally as well as the oxen normally used for draft purposes.

The nearly 200 million head of cattle and buffalo in India (by far the largest number in any country) constitute a serious economic problem because of (a) their extremely low productivity and (b) the competition they offer for available land that could be used for food crops. This situation exists because most of the cattle produce little milk and cannot be slaughtered for meat in most parts of the country because of religious taboo.

Cattle breeders who have seen results of the professor's experiment have enthusiastically accepted the idea. If this plan is implemented, India will be able to significantly reduce its cattle numbers, increase the productivity of the remaining cattle, and greatly alleviate the food and space problem that many people consider a major stumbling block in the country's path to realization of its great economic potentiality.

WOOL MARKETING SEASON OPENS IN AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA

The 1961-62 wool marketing season has opened in Australia and the Republic of South Africa, with demand strong and prices higher.

The season began August 28 in Sydney and Melbourne with the Japanese continuing to dominate the bidding as they did during the previous season. Prices were as much as 2 1/2 percent above July closing prices, and 15 to 20 percent above a year earlier.

Demand was strong on New Zealand markets in late August for all the new season's wool. Japanese buyers were also active on this market.

South African sales began September 1. Prices have been firm to higher since opening. France has been the leading buyer at Capetown.

The South African Wool Commission has announced its reserve price for the coming season. Buying will take place to support the market at about U.S. 36¢ per pound.

CANADA HARVESTING
SMALL GRAIN CROP

Canada's 1961 grain production is the smallest in many years, according to the first forecast of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Tentative forecasts are based on indicated yields in mid-August. Low yields reflect the severe drought and above-normal temperatures that prevailed over a large part of the Prairie Provinces since early June. Wheat yields are forecast at the lowest figure since 1937; barley, the lowest since 1947; and oats the lowest since 1949. Although yields are low, wheat quality is reported excellent.

By mid-August grain harvesting was well under way over most of the Prairie Provinces and with favorable weather has progressed rapidly since then, making it one of the earliest harvests on record. Losses from drought were most severe in Saskatchewan and Manitoba; although losses were less in Alberta, yields there are also below normal.

Mixed grains are grown mainly in eastern Canada where conditions were favorable this year; therefore, yields were maintained much better than in other grains. Oats yields were also nearer normal than wheat yields because a higher proportion of oats is grown in the east.

The first forecast places crops as follows:

GRAIN: Canadian acreage and production, 1960 and 1961

Grain	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Winter wheat ...	525	550	33.5	35.2	17,570	19,360
Spring wheat ^{1/}	22,673	23,242	20.8	10.0	472,054	233,135
Total wheat	23,198	23,792	21.1	10.6	489,624	252,495
Oats	11,147	11,583	40.9	28.3	456,134	328,133
Barley	7,360	6,090	28.1	19.0	207,036	115,995
Rye	543	520	18.6	12.1	10,125	6,299
Mixed Grains ...	1,381	1,563	43.2	38.0	59,711	59,367

^{1/} Includes about 16 million bushels of durum in 1960 and 15 million in 1961.

NIGERIA PRODUCES RECORD
COTTON CROP

Nigeria's 1960-61 cotton crop is now estimated at a record 240,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

The crop exceeded by 55 percent the 155,000 bales grown in 1959-60, and was 47 percent larger than annual average production of 163,000 in the past 5 seasons. Last season's record crop is attributed mainly to favorable weather, particularly at planting time.

Nigeria exported 74,000 bales of cotton in the first two-thirds (August-March) of the 1960-61 season, compared with 72,000 in a similar period in the previous season. Shipments in the full season are expected to be 15 to 20 percent above the 147,000 bales exported in 1959-60, because of the larger crop. About two-thirds of Nigeria's cotton exports normally go to the United Kingdom, with most of the remainder going to other Western European destinations.

Prices for Nigerian cotton in world import markets have remained relatively steady in recent weeks, at levels about the same as a year ago. On August 31, Nigerian NAL was quoted at 31.41 U.S. cents a pound, c.i.f. Liverpool.

Domestic consumption for the season just ended was estimated at 30,000 bales, against 25,000 bales a year earlier. Statistics on ending stocks in Nigeria are not yet available, but cotton on hand July 31 is believed to have been more than twice as large as beginning stocks of 23,000 bales, principally because of the record crop.

MALAYAN COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS RISE

Net exports of copra and coconut oil from the Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, in January-June totaled 16,156 long tons, oil equivalent basis.

This quantity is an increase of 15 percent from shipments of 14,102 tons in the first 6 months of 1960.

Copra exports were up 5 percent from the comparable period of 1960. Shipments to South America were 3,500 tons, compared with only 500 for the full year of 1960. Total copra shipments to Europe were down slightly while exports to Asia were up.

Copra imports into Malaya increased 24 percent - due largely to increased shipments from Indonesia. Imports of coconut oil decreased, however, by 15 percent.

Coconut oil exports increased about 40 percent over the first half of 1960.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, exports, imports, and net exports, average 1935-39, annual 1960 and January-June 1960 and 1961

Country	Copra				Coconut oil			
	Average 1935-39	1960 1/	January-June 1960 1961		Average 1935-39	1960 1/	January-June 1960 1961	
EXPORTS	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America.....	360	---	---	---	618	2,062	1,277	7
South America.....	---	500	---	3,500	4	---	---	100
Europe:								
Belgium.....	798	---	---	6,700	---	---	---	---
Denmark.....	1,745	200	200	---	5	---	---	---
France.....	14,192	739	---	---	40	553	317	47
Germany, West.....	2/ 47,495	2,175	---	1,000	2/ 398	174	174	828
Italy.....	10,487	1,037	583	628	48	5,283	2,499	4,388
Netherlands.....	29,585	6,568	5,000	1,052	504	3,158	1,521	5,241
Norway.....	4,989	---	---	---	41	---	---	---
Poland.....	3,420	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	709	7,356	4,665	1,124	---	255	---	177
Sweden.....	2,641	4,600	2,500	---	1,383	438	438	---
United Kingdom.....	57,750	650	---	306	8,858	4,802	669	5,817
Yugoslavia.....	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	498	2,680	---	---	62	398	398	---
Total.....	174,399	26,005	12,948	10,810	11,339	15,061	6,016	16,498
Africa:								
Egypt.....	4,541	---	---	---	4,083	1,749	1,309	959
Morocco.....	3/ 99	---	---	---	3/ 1	25	---	35
Republic of South Africa...	---	---	---	---	547	5,834	2,115	2,884
Other.....	---	---	---	---	309	1,026	179	1,404
Total.....	4,640	---	---	---	4,940	8,634	3,603	5,282
Asia:								
Burma.....	---	3,195	494	26	3,458	1,717	1,060	17
China, Mainland.....	3,926	---	---	---	1,134	3,750	3,380	2,700
China, Taiwan.....	---	---	---	---	---	991	432	385
Hong Kong.....	---	---	---	---	826	481	263	807
India.....	107	63,701	25,092	20,122	19,068	---	---	4
Indonesia.....	---	---	---	---	3,813	160	100	85
Iraq.....	---	3,500	2,650	600	---	370	165	105
Japan.....	1,676	15,406	5,573	13,964	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	---	6	---	---	---	1,687	1,484	605
Other.....	297	685	285	302	1,108	5,575	1,832	1,423
Total.....	6,006	86,493	34,094	35,014	29,407	14,731	8,716	6,131
Oceania.....	---	---	---	186	362	154	6	22
Grand total.....	4/ 191,691	112,998	47,042	49,510	5/ 47,110	40,642	19,618	28,040
IMPORTS								
British Possessions.....	10,278	872	608	386	6/	1,827	614	1,255
Indonesia.....	105,501	114,131	52,154	65,079	329	1,061	956	67
Other.....	2,472	3,514	542	779	246	1	1	20
Grand total.....	118,251	118,517	53,304	66,244	575	2,889	1,571	1,342
Net exports.....	73,440	-5,519	-6,262	-16,734	46,535	37,753	18,047	26,698
Net exports of copra and coconut oil, copra equivalent.....	147,305	54,406	22,384	25,644				
oil equivalent.....					92,802	34,276	14,102	16,156

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total Germany. 3/ Territory formerly known as French Morocco. 4/ Includes 6,286 tons to "other countries". 5/ Includes 440 tons to "other countries". 6/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

MEXICAN HOG SLAUGHTER
INCREASING SLIGHTLY

Mexico's hog slaughter in 1961 is expected to total about 2,900,000 head (1,950,000 for commercial use), compared with 2,897,000 (1,947,000 for commercial use) last year.

In 1962, commercial slaughter is expected to be 2 million head. Corn and hog prices in Mexico during the past 2 years have been favorable to producers and have encouraged them to increase their operations.

The hog-corn price ratio averaged 13.3 from January 1, 1960, through July 31, 1961. Slaughter hog prices have been unusually high during most of this time and, although declining slightly from late 1960, averaged about 23 cents per pound liveweight for July.

This price situation is attributed to the fact that population and consumer demand for meat, particularly in the Federal District around Mexico City, have been increasing while production and imports have lagged.

FOREIGN FREE WORLD PRODUCES
MORE COTTON, EXPORTS LESS

Cotton production in 1960-61 was considerably larger than a year earlier in major foreign Free World exporting countries, but exports from these countries lagged somewhat.

Production in 1960-61 is estimated at 16.5 million bales (500 pounds gross) in the countries listed in the accompanying table. This was 12 percent above the 14.7 million bales grown in the preceding season. There were larger crops in two-thirds of the countries listed. Largest production increases occurred in India, where per-acre yields returned to more normal levels following the previous season's relatively poor outturn, and Mexico, where acreage was increased. Production dropped sharply in the Republic of the Congo, due to political turmoil, and smaller declines took place in Sudan, Turkey, Pakistan, and other countries.

Cotton exports for specified periods of 1960-61 from principal foreign Free World exporting countries fell 214,000 bales below shipments in comparable periods of 1959-60. Much of the reduction from the previous season's favorable level was accounted for by smaller takings of extra-long staple cotton from Egypt and Sudan. Mexico showed a substantial increase.

Recent reports indicate that foreign Free World production this season may again reach record levels. Growing conditions have been relatively favorable in most areas except Mexico, and a number of countries report larger acreage. India may do well, however, to maintain last season's favorable yields.

COTTON: Production and exports, principal foreign Free World
exporting countries, seasons 1959-60 and 1960-61

Country	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Production			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	Change	1959-60	1960-61	Change
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	1,700	1,800	+100	313	407	+94
British East Africa.....	484	475	-9	320	373	+53
Burma.....	90	75	-15	21	21	--
Congo, Rep. of the.....	290	195	-95	109	62	-47
Egypt.....	2,100	2,196	+96	1,445	1,034	-411
El Salvador.....	137	184	+47	112	138	+26
Fr. Equat. Africa 1/.....	170	175	+5	91	67	-24
Greece.....	262	288	+26	152	150	-2
India.....	3,325	4,450	+1,125	152	114	-38
Iran.....	375	440	+65	2/	2/	2/
Mexico.....	1,690	2,110	+420	1,192	1,471	+279
Nicaragua.....	128	147	+19	1	7	+6
Nigeria.....	155	240	+85	72	74	+2
Pakistan.....	1,365	1,325	-40	283	232	-51
Peru.....	566	592	+26	417	476	+59
Sudan.....	577	510	-67	366	276	-90
Syria.....	446	511	+65	389	445	+56
Turkey.....	850	800	-50	407	281	-126
Total above countries....	14,710	16,513	+1,803	5,842	5,628	-214

1/ Chad and Central African Republic.

2/ Export data not yet available.

U.S. SOYBEAN EXPORTS AT RECORD;
EDIBLE OILS AND OILCAKES DOWN

U.S. exports of soybeans from October 1960 through July 1961 were virtually the same as the record volume shipped in the same period of last year. Exports of edible oils (soybean and cottonseed) declined sharply in July from June, thus widening the cumulative deficit margin for the first 10 months to 265 million pounds less than in the comparable period last year. With oilcake and meal exports down sharply in July, cumulative shipments of these oilseeds products were 154,000 tons less than last year's large tonnage.

Soybean exports through July, at a record 119 million bushels, were just above last year's corresponding level. Roughly 7.7 million bushels went out, the smallest quantity for July since 1957-58. Shipments in that month to Japan and Canada were down from a month earlier, but exports to Western Europe were up significantly. Cumulative totals for the 10-month period show a sharp gain in shipments to Canada, a moderate gain to West Germany, and only a slight gain to Japan. The volume sent to the Netherlands was down markedly.

Exports of edible oils through July, at 916.7 million pounds, were one-fifth less than the alltime high of 1959-60, with the export volume for the month being 74.2 million pounds. About 47 percent of the total moved out under Title 1 of Public Law 480, and the remainder was sold for dollars.

Cottonseed oil exports in July dropped to 11.7 million pounds, the lowest monthly volume since October. The bulk of the total in July, all dollar sales, went to Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, West Germany, and Iran. Cottonseed oil exports for the first 10 months were down one-fourth from last year's comparable period.

Exports of soybean oil dropped from 84.4 million pounds in June to 62.5 million in July. The largest quantities consisted of 20 million pounds to Spain for dollars and 27 million to Yugoslavia under Title 1 of P.L. 480. The only other shipment for foreign currency in July was 3.6 million pounds to Israel. Soybean oil exports from October through July, at 591.5 million pounds, were one-fifth less than last year. Over 47 percent of the total was sales to Spain, totaling 279.4 million pounds, of which almost one-half was dollar sales. As of July 31, about 42 million pounds remained to be taken by Spain from the early spring purchase of 75,000 metric tons (165 million pounds). Other than the heavy shipments to Spain, sales under P.L. 480 to Poland, Greece, and Pakistan were of notable significance this year. Exports to West Germany and the Netherlands dropped sharply from last year.

July exports of oilcakes and meals, totaling nearly 52,000 short tons, consisted mainly of 18,000 tons to Canada and 16,000 to Spain - all soybean meal. Shipments of all cakes and meals during the first 10 months were one-fifth less than a year earlier.

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS: U.S. exports, year beginning October 1, 1958 and 1959; October-July 1959 and 1960

Item	Unit	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>	October-July	
				1959-60 <u>1/</u>	1960-61 <u>1/</u>
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	110.1	141.3	119.2	119.4
Oil equivalent..	Million pounds	1,208.6	1,551.1	1,308.8	1,311.0
Meal equivalent..	1,000 short tons	2,608.7	3,284.5	2,771.4	2,805.9
Edible oils:					
Soybean.....	Million pounds	930.4	952.8	726.8	591.5
Cottonseed.....	do.	404.2	503.3	454.6	325.2
Total.....	do.	1,334.6	1,456.1	1,181.4	916.7
Cakes and meals					
Soybean.....	1,000 short tons	512.2	648.7	556.1	516.5
Cottonseed.....	do.	27.3	140.2	125.1	42.1
Linseed.....	do.	31.2	62.6	52.6	27.5
Total 2/.....		581.0	866.9	743.8	590.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals

Bureau of the Census

ARGENTINA RAISES SUPPORT PRICES FOR SUNFLOWER SEED AND PEANUTS

Argentina has set minimum support prices for 1961-62 crops of sunflower seed and peanuts at 650 and 900 pesos, respectively, per 100 kilograms, bagged, on wagons, Buenos Aires port.

Prices for 1960-61 crops were 520 and 780 pesos, respectively.

About 30 percent of the sunflower seed crop in the country normally is planted about October--the same time as corn--whereas about 70 percent is double-cropped from November through January, after flaxseed and wheat. This year, however, a larger proportion is expected to be planted in October, and total plantings are expected to increase for the following reasons.

(1) The new support price for sunflower seed is over twice the support established for corn (315 pesos per 100 kilograms).

(2) The support price for sunflower seed has been increased one-fourth from a year earlier, whereas the price for corn has been increased only 5 percent.

The 1961-62 flaxseed support is 690 pesos per 100 kilograms, compared with 600 pesos a year earlier (Foreign Crops and Markets, March 20, 1961).

FISH MEAL IMPORT DUTY
REDUCED BY BELGIUM

Belgium's import duty on fish meal was recently lowered from \$40 to \$20 per metric ton, effective July 28.

The move was prompted by protests from meal importers and feed manufacturers. The higher import duty had been in effect only since March of this year.

In 1960, Peruvian fish meal prices were low, and imports by Belgium reached 50,000 tons. Although Belgium's domestic outturn is small, the import duty of \$40 per ton was invoked last March to maintain an economical price level for domestic meal producers.

PHILIPPINES PLAN
COPRA BOARD

The Republic of the Philippines may soon establish a copra board, with the active support of Indonesia, according to the Secretary of the Philippine Department of Commerce.

The contemplated board, to be composed of representatives of copra-producing nations, would "attempt to wrest control of copra international pricing and marketing from world cartels."

The Philippine official returned recently from Djakarta, where he conferred with 6 Indonesian ministers on matters concerning Philippine-Indonesian trade. He reported that "the mission was successful in every respect."

U.S. DRY PEA EXPORTS
DOWN 16 PERCENT

U.S. dry pea exports for the marketing year ended July 31 were 1.8 million bags--down 16 percent from shipments of 2.2 million in 1960.

Exports to Latin America were down about 7 percent due largely to the sharp drop in trade with Cuba. This decline was offset somewhat by increased shipments to Venezuela.

Exports to Europe were 1.1 million bags--20 percent under the 1.4-million-bag shipment of a year ago. Decreased shipments to the United Kingdom and West Germany largely account for this drop.

Exports of green peas totaled 836,000 bags--down 38 percent from the 1.3 million shipped in 1960-61. Exports of 838,000 bags of yellow peas were up 19 percent over the 703,000 shipped last year.

DRY PEAS: U.S. exports by country of destination,
August 1959-July 1960 and August 1960-July 1961

Country of destination	Dry ripe green	Dry ripe other	Seed	Total
August 1959-July 1960	:	:	:	:
North America:	:	:	:	:
Canada	8	41	50	99
Total North America	8	41	50	99
Latin America:	:	:	:	:
Venezuela	61	165	1	227
Cuba	104	8	--	112
Brazil	84	9	4	97
Other	20	108	11	139
Total Latin America	269	290	16	575
Europe:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	861	73	30	964
Germany, West	41	138	5	184
Netherlands	33	62	1	96
Other	87	72	22	181
Total Europe	1,022	345	58	1,425
Other countries in Africa and Asia:	41	27	7	75
Grand Total	1,340	703	131	2,174
August 1960-July 1961	:	:	:	:
North America:	:	:	:	:
Canada	12	32	70	114
Total North America	12	32	70	114
Latin America:	:	:	:	:
Venezuela	77	203	--	280
Cuba	11	5	--	16
Brazil	69	5	2	76
Other	16	144	1	161
Total Latin America	173	357	3	533
Europe:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	592	73	31	696
Germany, West	4	153	5	162
Netherlands	2	92	6	100
Other	41	113	27	181
Total Europe	639	431	69	1,139
Other countries in Africa and Asia:	12	18	8	38
Grant Total	836	838	150	1,824

CEYLON CUTS EXPORT DUTIES
ON COCONUT PRODUCTS

Ceylon reduced export duties on coconut products on May 23.

The steady price decline over the past year on coconut products, and pressure from the growers and the trade for relief that would encourage exports, finally induced the government to take this step.

The new export duties on coconut products, compared with the old rates, are as follows:

Commodity	New duty rate effective 5-23-61		Old duty rate effective 7-10-59	
	Rupees per long ton	Dollars per long ton	Rupees per long ton	Dollars per long ton
Copra	185	\$38.85	245	\$51.45
Coconut oil	140	29.40	185	38.85
Desiccated coconut	100	21.00	135	28.35

The volume of copra and coconut oil exports in the January-May period this year has increased sharply from a year earlier, although desiccated coconut exports have declined.

Copra exports in the first 5 months of 1961 were 22,300 long tons, compared with only 8,808 in the comparable period of 1960. Coconut oil exports totaled 37,201 tons against only 15,902 in January-May 1960. Desiccated coconut shipments of 16,620 short tons were down from the 20,069 exported in the first 5 months of 1960.

Ceylonese exports of coconut products in each of the last 3 calendar years have been as follows:

Commodity	Unit	1958	1959	1960
Copra	Long ton	27,700	42,609	29,132
Coconut oil	Long ton	44,336	69,420	55,514
Desiccated coconut	Short ton	63,548	58,788	61,532

Ceylon's exports of copra have been chiefly to India and Pakistan, which have taken over 90 percent of the total. Coconut oil shipments have been largely to Europe and Asia, with West Germany, Italy, and Pakistan being the more important markets. Desiccated coconut has gone mainly to Western European markets, particularly the United Kingdom and West Germany.

RAPESEED, FLAXSEED, AND MUSTARD SEED OUTTURNS DROP SHARPLY IN CANADA

Canada's 1961 production of rapeseed, flaxseed, and mustard seed, on the basis of yields indicated as of August 15, is down sharply from 1960, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

OILSEEDS: Canadian acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1958-61

Year	Rapeseed	Flaxseed	Mustard seed
	<u>Acreage</u>		
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>
1958.....	626	2,623	87
1959.....	214	2,151	80
1960.....	756	2,557	156
1961.....	741	2,340	142
	<u>Yield per acre</u>		
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Busbels</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1958.....	620	8.7	805
1959.....	834	8.2	613
1960.....	729	8.9	479
1961.....	623	6.1	299
	<u>Production</u>		
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
1958.....	388,100	22,766	70,292
1959.....	178,000	17,719	49,144
1960.....	556,000	22,730	74,700
1961 <u>1/</u>	463,700	14,600	42,400

1/ As indicated on the basis of conditions on or about August 15.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Rapeseed production declined an estimated 17 percent from last year's outturn. Acreage seeded to this crop was only slightly lower than the 1960 level, but the average yield was 15 percent smaller.

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Flaxseed output is expected to be 37 percent smaller than last year's production. Acreage was only 8 percent lower than in 1960, but average yields were estimated at 30 percent below the 1960 level.

Indicated production of mustard seed is only 57 percent of the 1960 outturn. Both acreage and average yields are expected to be about 40 percent lower than a year earlier.

U.S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS UP

U.S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, reached 339,000 running bales during the 1960-61 season - only slightly larger than the 329,000 shipped in the previous season.

Quantities exported to principal destinations in 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 164,000 bales (183,000); Japan 96,000 (69,000); United Kingdom 41,000 (34,000); Canada 16,000 (18,000); France 15,000 (6,000); and Netherlands 3,000 (14,000).